



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/574,960	12/22/2006	Dimiter Hadjiev	403682/WEINSTEIN	8440
23548 7590 07/12/2010 LEYDIG VOIT & MAYER, LTD 700 THIRTEENTH ST. NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20005-3960			EXAMINER ALLEN, CAMERON J	
			ART UNIT 1797	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 07/12/2010	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

DCpatent@leydig.com
Chgpatent@leydig.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/574,960	Applicant(s) HADJIEV ET AL.	
	Examiner CAMERON J. ALLEN	Art Unit 1797	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 April 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-13, 15-46 and 49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 8-13, 15-23, 26-29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 44 and 46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) 24, 25, 31, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45 and 49 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Claims 7, 14, 47 and 48 have been cancelled. Claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-46 and 49 are now pending. Claims 1, 15, 16 and 29 are amended.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-13, 15-46 and 49 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Art Unit: 1797

Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11-13, 15-23, 26 -29, 32, 33, 34, 38, 40, 41, 44 and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dziewinski et al USP 6,030,520 in view of Haishi USP 5,093,099.

Regarding claim 1, Dziewinski discloses a method for chemically treating a liquid medium loaded with nitrates, comprising contacting zinc with said liquid medium, but possibly does not disclose wherein the liquid medium has a pH less than 4. The reference does state that the pH at the start of the process can range from about 0 to 8 depending on the concentration of the nitrate. (Column 3 line 5-6)(Column 4 line 47-48) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a liquid medium in the range of 0-8 such as 4, since the Dziewinski reference discloses that a pH of 4 is in the effective range of the process. The Examiner also notes that the total range for pH is 0-14 and the prior art is thought to narrow the range to a specific narrow range. The reference also does not disclose wherein the zinc is in the form of chips.

The Dziewinski reference discloses metal in the form of powder, sheets, spheres, and cylinders (Column 3 lines 37-39)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the zinc catalyst in the form of a flake, since one of ordinary skill would recognize that any shape or form of metal that results in effective contact would work in the process

Regarding claim 2, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, further comprising maintaining the pH of said liquid medium by a regular adjustment with the

Art Unit: 1797

addition of acid to the liquid medium. (Dziewinski Column 4 line 43-44)

Regarding claim 3, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 2, wherein the acid is hydrochloric acid. (Dziewinski Column 6 line 30-31)

Regarding claim 4, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 2 but does not disclose wherein the pH adjustment is carried out at least every half hour throughout the treatment. Dziewinski does disclose adjustment of the pH as necessary throughout the treatment. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to adjust the pH every half hour since it has been held, that where the general conditions exist in the prior art, it is within routine skill in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable range.

Regarding claim 5, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the temperature liquid medium has a temperature greater than 20°C during contacting. (Dziewinski Column 6 line 66-67) The Examiner interprets 20 degree C to be ambient temperature.

Regarding claim 6, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the temperature of the liquid medium has a temperature of approximately 20°C. (Dziewinski Column 6 line 66-67)

Regarding claim 8, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the zinc and the nitrates in solution have a weight ratio of at least 5. (Dziewinski Column 3 line 42)

Regarding claim 9, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1 wherein the liquid medium is stirred. (Dziewinski Column 3 line 67)

Art Unit: 1797

Regarding claim 11, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 9 but does not disclose wherein the liquid medium is stirred at a speed of at least 0.55 m/s. It does disclose that the medium is stirred. (Dziewinski Column 3 line 67) It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to stir the medium at least 0.55 m/s, since it has been held that where the general conditions exist in the prior art that it is within the ordinary skill of one in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable range.

Regarding claim 12, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1 wherein the liquid medium has an initial concentration of nitrates greater than 25 mg/L. (Dziewinski Column 3 line 2)

Regarding claim 13, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid medium has an initial concentration of nitrates greater than 50 mg/L. (Dziewinski Column 3 line 2)

Regarding claim 15, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1 but does not disclose the greased chips are degreased and washed with distilled water. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to wash the chips, since it would yield the expected result of allowing optimal contact between the zinc and the liquid.

Regarding claim 16, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1 wherein the zinc and the liquid medium have a surface area between them of at least $0.0156 \text{ m}^2/\text{L}$. The Examiner interprets the surface area to be an inherent property to the shape of the catalyst.

Regarding claim 17, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 16, wherein the contact surface area between the zinc and the liquid medium is approximately $0.25 \text{ m}^2/\text{L}$. The Examiner interprets the surface area to be an inherent property to the shape of the catalyst.

Regarding claim 18, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, wherein the liquid medium is drainage water. (Dziewinski Column 2 line 51) The Examiner interprets Agricultural waste streams to include drainage water.

Regarding claim 19, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 18, wherein the drainage water has a concentration of nitrates greater than 1 g/L . (Dziewinski Column 3 line 2)

Regarding claim 20, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, but does not disclose wherein the liquid medium in contact with the zinc has a flow rate of circulation greater than 0.005 m/s . It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a flow rate of circulation greater than 0.005 m/s , since it has been held that where the general conditions exist in the prior art that it is within the ordinary skill of one in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable range.

Regarding claim 21, Dziewinski discloses the method according to Claim 20, wherein the flow rate of circulation of the liquid medium in contact with the zinc is approximately 0.01 m/s . It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have a flow rate of circulation is approximately 0.01 m/s , since it has been held that where the general conditions exist in the prior art that it is

Art Unit: 1797

within the ordinary skill of one in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable range.

Regarding claim 22, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 1, comprising treating the liquid medium by electrolysis. (Dziewinski Column 8 line 38)

Regarding claim 23, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 22, wherein the electrolysis causes the liquid medium to circulate in at least one electrolysis cell in which a current circulates between, an anodic electrode and a cathodic electrode. (Dziewinski Column 5 lines 48-50)

Regarding claim 26, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 23, wherein the liquid medium circulates in at least six electrolysis cells. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use six electrolysis cells, since it has been held that mere duplication of parts is within the ordinary skill of one in the art, and one would expect to receive the added benefit of increased treatment.

Regarding claim 27, Dziewinski discloses the method according claim 22 further comprising maintaining a pH of the liquid medium above 5 during the entire electrolysis step. (Dziewinski Column 4 lines 45-48)

Regarding claim 28, Dziewinski discloses the method according to claim 23, wherein electrolysis includes applying a potential between the anodic electrode and cathodic electrode but does not disclose it is approximately 2 volts for a current intensity between 1.5 and 1.8 amperes per L of solution treated. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use approximately 2 volts for

Art Unit: 1797

a current intensity between 1.5 and 1.8 amperes per L of solution treated, since it has been held that where the general conditions exist in the prior art that it is within the ordinary skill of one in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable range.

Regarding claim 29, Dziewinski discloses the device capable of chemically treating a liquid medium loaded with nitrates and with a pH is less than 4 comprising: at least one liquid nitrate reduction enclosure (Column 5 lines 22-27), which comprises a liquid inlet (Column 5 line 22) The examiner interprets continuous to have an inlet and outlet, at least one zinc layer (Column 3 line 6), a means for the circulation of said liquid medium, through said zinc layer (Column 5 line 23), and a liquid medium outlet of the enclosure (Column 7 line 31) (Column 5 line 22) The examiner interprets continuous to have an inlet and outlet.

The reference does not disclose wherein the zinc is in the form of chips.

The Dziewinski reference discloses metal in the form of powder, sheets, spheres, and cylinders (Column 3 lines 37-39)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the zinc catalyst in the form of a flake, since one of ordinary skill would recognize that any shape or form of metal that results in effective contact would work in the process.

Regarding claim 32, Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 29, but does not disclose the zinc layer has a height less than 10cm. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a height of

Art Unit: 1797

less than 10 cm, since that where the general conditions exist in the prior art that it is within the ordinary skill of one in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable range. Adjustment of the catalyst would be a matter of determining the desired capacity.

Regarding claim 33, Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 29 wherein the enclosure comprises a system for stirring the liquid capable of stirring the liquid circulating in the enclosure above each zinc layer by forming a corresponding stirring zone. (Dziewinski Column 5 line 25)

Regarding claim 34, Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 33, but does not disclose wherein the liquid in each stirring zone has a stirring speed of 0.85 m/s. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a stirring speed of 0.85 m/s, since it has been held that where the general condition exist in the prior art, it is within the ordinary skill of one in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable ranges.

Regarding claim 38, Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 29 wherein the liquid in the enclosure has a circulation speed of approximately 0.01 m/s. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use a stirring speed of 0.01 m/s, since it has been held that where the general condition exist in the prior art, it is within the ordinary skill of one in the art to find or discover the optimum or workable ranges.

Regarding claim 40, Dziewinski discloses the device according claim 29 comprising a zinc reduction enclosure in which the liquid circulates at the outlet of the

Art Unit: 1797

nitrate reduction enclosure. (Dziewinski Column 5 lines 38-51)

Regarding claim 41, Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 40, wherein the zinc reduction enclosure comprises at least one electrolysis cell.

(Dziewinski Column 5 line 49)

Regarding claim 44, Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 41, but does not disclose wherein the zinc reduction enclosure comprises at least three electrolysis cells. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use three electrolysis cells, since it has been held that mere duplication of parts is within the ordinary skill of one in the art, and one would expect to receive the added benefit of increased treatment.

Regarding claim 46, Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 40, comprising a pH regulator that it maintains the liquid medium circulating in the zinc reduction enclosure at a pH above 7. (Dziewinski Column 4 lines 45-48)

Claims 29 and 30 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heskett US 5,951,869 in view of Dziewinski et al USP 6,030,520.

Regarding claim 29, Heskett discloses the device capable of chemically treating a liquid medium loaded with nitrates and with a pH of less than 4 comprising: at least one liquid nitrate reduction enclosure (Column 7 line 37), which comprises a liquid inlet (Column 8 line 1), at least one zinc layer (Column 14 line 6 Abstract), a means for the circulation of said liquid medium, through said zinc layer (Column 17 line

Art Unit: 1797

24-29), and a liquid medium outlet of the enclosure (Column 7 line 31) , but does not disclose wherein the zinc is in the form of chips.

The Dziewinski reference discloses metal in the form of powder, sheets, spheres, and cylinders (Column 3 lines 37-39)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the Haskett reference and use the zinc catalyst in the form of a flake, since one of ordinary skill would recognize that any shape or form of metal that results in effective contact would work in the process as in the Dziewinski reference.)

Regarding claim 30, Haskett in further view of Dziewinski discloses the device according to claim 29, further comprising at least one pH regulator capable of maintaining the liquid medium at a pH of less than 4. (Haskett Column 4 lines 21-30)

Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dziewinski in view of Haishi as applied above in claim 33 in further view of Haskett US 5,951,869.

Regarding claim 35, Dziewinski in view of Haishi discloses the device according to claim 33 but does not disclose wherein at least one stirring zone out of two is connected to a pH regulator. It does disclose the use of pH adjustment/regulation is performed as necessary.

Haskett does disclose the use of a pH regulator at the inlet for use in treating nitrate solutions. (Column 4 line 20-27)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to locate the pH regulation means in conjunction with at least one stirring zone, since Heskett discloses this arrangement yields the added benefit of being more responsive.

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dziewinski in view of Haishi as applied above in claim 9 in further view of Davies US 4,283,290.

Regarding claim 10, Dziewinski in view of Haishi discloses the method according to claim 9, but does not disclose wherein the stirring is carried out by pulses or by static mixers.

Davies does disclose the use of a static mixer in water treatment for mixing solutions or emulsions. (Davies Column 10 line 36)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the static mixer in the Davies reference, since replacement of the mixer in the Dziewinski in view of Haishi references with the mixer in Davis reference will yield the added benefit of mixing and solving the problem of having an unmixed solution.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 24, 25, 31, 36, 37, 39, 42, 43, 45, and 49 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Art Unit: 1797

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The prior art does not appear to disclose the use of compressed zinc chips between two perforated plates. The prior art also does not disclose a pH of 10.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CAMERON J. ALLEN whose telephone number is (571)270-3164. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 9-7pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Walter Griffin can be reached on 571-272-1447. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1797

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Walter D. Griffin/
Supervisory Patent Examiner,
Art Unit 1797

CJA